

1
2
3
4 PATRICK DEWIN MCDANIEL, SR.,
5 Petitioner,
6 v.
7 RON BARNES, Warden,
8 Respondent.

9 Case No. 13-cv-02804-JST (PR)
10
11

**12 ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR
13 WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS;
14 DENYING CERTIFICATE OF
15 APPEALABILITY**

16
17 Patrick McDaniel, Sr., filed this pro se action seeking a writ of habeas corpus under 28
18 U.S.C. § 2254. Respondent has filed an answer to the petition, and Petitioner has filed a traverse.
19 The matter is now before the Court for consideration of the merits of the habeas petition. For the
20 reasons discussed below, the petition is DENIED.
21
22

I. BACKGROUND

23 On October 7, 2009, Petitioner was found guilty by a Lake County jury of attempted
24 voluntary manslaughter; assault with a firearm with personal use of a firearm and infliction of
25 great bodily injury; possession of a firearm by a convicted felon; possession of ammunition by a
26 convicted felon; and carrying a loaded firearm in a public place. Docket No. 12, Ex. 1 (“CT”) at
1331–32. The jury acquitted Petitioner of the more serious charge of attempted murder. Id. at
1078. Petitioner also pled guilty to possession of narcotic substances. Id. at 1331–32. On
November 24, 2010, the trial court imposed sentence in this case and two trailing cases, Lake
County docket numbers CR913150 and CR918109 and sentenced Petitioner to an aggregate term
of 20 years. Id.

27 Petitioner directly appealed the judgment in the California Court of Appeal, Docket No.
28 12, Ex. 3. The appellate brief argued that the trial court erroneously excluded one witness’s 1990

1 indecent exposure conviction; the trial court erroneously limited defense impeachment to the fact
2 of misdemeanor evidence; and trial counsel was ineffective because he failed to offer evidence of
3 the specific conduct underlying the misdemeanor convictions. Id., Ex. 3. On May 25 2012, in a
4 reasoned opinion, the California Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment. Id., Ex. 6. On August
5 29, 2012 the California Supreme Court summarily denied the petition for review. Id., Ex. 10.
6 Petitioner also filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the California Court of Appeal,
7 raising the issues in the instant habeas petition, namely ineffective assistance of trial counsel and
8 of counsel appointed to file a new trial motion. Id., Ex. 4. The state appellate court summarily
9 denied his habeas petition. Id., Ex. 7. Petitioner then filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in
10 the California Supreme Court, which was also denied. Id., Exs. 9 and 11.

11 The instant petition was filed on June 18, 2013.

12 II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

13 The following background facts describing the crime and evidence presented at trial are
14 from the opinion of the California Court of Appeal¹:

15 The convictions are all associated with a brief physical altercation the evening
16 before Thanksgiving in 2008, that occurred between occupants and visitors at two
17 residences next to each other on Second Street in Clearlake Oaks, and culminated
18 in the shooting of Patrick O'Connor, Sr., known as Rick. Defendant did not contest
that he committed the shooting, but claimed the shot was fired due to accidental
discharge of his handgun during a struggle with the victim.

19 The victim and his wife Maria, Rick's son Patrick O'Connor, Jr., and his wife
20 Angelica and their children, and Rick's brother James O'Connor, occupied one of
the houses.¹ The adjacent house was occupied by Jill Robbins, who was visited
21 that evening by her former boyfriend Daniel Clapp, an acquaintance Willard
22 Moleiro and his companion Kim, defendant and his companion Stephanie, and
defendant's brother Cecil. Defendant and his brother are African–Americans; the
23 O'Connors are White.

24 FN 1: For the sake of clarity and convenience we will refer to the
O'Connor's by their first names. For the same reasons we will also refer to
25 defendant and his brother Cecil by their first names.

26
27 ¹ This summary is presumed correct. Hernandez v. Small, 282 F.3d 1132, 1135 n.1 (9th Cir.
28 2002); 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1).

1 During the course of the evening, the gathering at Robbins's house became
2 boisterous. Moleiro observed defendant waving a "small caliber automatic" gun,
3 while "ghetto trash talking."

4 When the victim and his son Patrick heard yelling and swearing at Robbins's
5 house, they proceeded to the fence at the corner of their yard to "see what was
6 going on." Defendant was standing on Robbins's front porch talking loudly on his
7 cell phone. Robbins testified that she heard "voices raised" outside, so she walked
8 out her front door and asked defendant to "please lower his voice." Defendant told
9 Robbins to, "shut the hell up," or "bitch shut up," which according to her was
10 typical language from him.

11 Rick and James heard an offensive verbal exchange between defendant and
12 Robbins on the front porch. They also observed defendant push Robbins, although
13 Robbins testified that defendant never touched her. The "men next door" asked
14 Robbins if she needed help; her response was, "No, absolutely not." Rick told
15 defendant, "That's enough of that." Rick and James testified that defendant
16 retorted, "Fuck you, nigger."

17 Incensed that defendant called him "a name," Rick rushed through a gate into
18 Robbins's yard, followed by Patrick and James. Robbins testified that as they
19 pushed past her toward the front porch, Rick was holding what appeared to be a
20 stick or pipe, and Patrick had what "looked like a screwdriver." She also heard one
21 of them yell, "Get those fucking niggers." Patrick and Rick testified that they did
22 not have any weapons in their hands, although Rick acknowledged that he carried a
23 "tiny old-timer pocketknife" in his pocket as he approached defendant.

24 As Rick reached the porch, defendant struck him on the side of his head "with
25 a hard object." Rick pushed defendant, who took "a couple steps back."
26 According to Rick, defendant then stepped forward, raised a gun, and shot him.

27 Cecil, who had joined defendant on the porch, swung his fist at Patrick, but
28 missed when Patrick ducked. As Patrick pushed Cecil away, he heard the "boom"
of a gunshot, looked over, and saw the "flash" of a gun in defendant's right hand.
Rick stumbled back and yelled, "I've been shot." Patrick testified that he heard
two more two "clicking sounds" as he and Rick started to run away.

James heard the shot as he jumped the fence into Robbins's yard. When he
reached the porch James asked Cecil if he shot Rick. Cecil immediately punched
him in the jaw, knocking him to the ground. Robbins testified that James called
defendant "a nigger," whereupon Cecil said, "You called my brother a nigger," and
punched James in the face. James sustained a broken jaw from the punch.

Rick, Patrick and James retreated to their yard and awaited medical help. Rick
was transported to the hospital for treatment of a gunshot wound that entered the
base of his neck just above the sternum, and exited his back. Both defendant and
Cecil ran through the front gate, out of the yard, and onto Second Street. At the
hospital later that night a photo lineup was displayed to Rick; he identified
defendant as the man who shot him.

A police investigation of the scene of the shooting that night revealed "blood drops" on Robbins's front porch, but no expended shell casings or weapons of any kind. The next day, a Walther PPK .380-caliber semi-automatic pistol was found in the dirt on the side of a carport, three houses away from Robbins's residence. Two rounds were "jammed" in the chamber, and three more were in the magazine. Upon inspection, dirt and a piece of cloth were discovered in the ejection port and the magazine of the gun. The registered owner of the gun was not determined, and it was not identified as the weapon used to shoot the victim.

The prosecution offered expert testimony on the condition and operation of the Walther PPK .380-caliber semi-automatic pistol. Sergeant Donald McPherson of the Lake County Sheriff's Department testified that the gun was equipped with an "internal safety" mechanism that prevented accidental firing without the "trigger being pulled." However, he testified that the gun may accidentally discharge if a person mistakenly left a finger on the trigger while holding it. The Walther PPK .380-caliber semi-automatic pistol was functional, but failed to properly reload and jammed occasionally during test firing.

The defense expert, Kenneth Gaudet, also examined the Walther PPK .380-caliber semi-automatic pistol found near the scene of the shooting. He agreed that the gun was functional, despite its dirty condition and oxidation. When the gun was test fired, Gaudet noticed that it malfunctioned intermittently due to "a failure to feed" from the magazine into the chamber.

Defendant was arrested in Las Vegas in December of 2008. In his ensuing statement to the police defendant asserted that after he exchanged insults and offensive epithets with the O'Connors, he observed them walk into Robbins's yard, "all riled up." Defendant became concerned when he observed one of the O'Connors carrying a "buck knife," so he removed the gun from his coat pocket and struck the victim in the head with it. When defendant hit Rick with the gun, it accidentally "went off." "Bam!" Defendant stated that he did not mean to shoot Rick. He insisted that if he had intended to kill the victim he would have fired multiple shots, not "just one." He then "panicked" and fled down the street. He threw the gun in someone's front yard as he left.

People v. McDaniel, No. A130570, 2012 WL 1898840, at *1-*3 (Cal. Ct. App. May 25, 2012).

III. DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

This Court may entertain a petition for a writ of habeas corpus “in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); Rose v. Hodges, 423 U.S. 19, 21 (1975).

1 The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”) amended section
2 2254 to impose new restrictions on federal habeas review. A petition may not be granted with
3 respect to any claim that was adjudicated on the merits in state court unless the state court’s
4 adjudication of the claim: “(1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an
5 unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court
6 of the United States; or (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination
7 of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).
8 Additionally, habeas relief is warranted only if the constitutional error at issue had a “substantial
9 and injurious effect or influence in determining the jury’s verdict.” Penry v. Johnson, 532 U.S.
10 782, 795 (2001) (internal quotation marks omitted).

11 “Under the ‘contrary to’ clause, a federal habeas court may grant the writ if the state court
12 arrives at a conclusion opposite to that reached by [the Supreme] Court on a question of law or if
13 the state court decides a case differently than [the] Court has on a set of materially
14 indistinguishable facts.” Williams (Terry) v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 412–13 (2000). “Under the
15 ‘unreasonable application’ clause, a federal habeas court may grant the writ if the state court
16 identifies the correct governing legal principle from [the] Court’s decisions but unreasonably
17 applies that principle to the facts of the prisoner’s case.” Id. at 413. “[A] federal habeas court
18 may not issue the writ simply because that court concludes in its independent judgment that the
19 relevant state-court decision applied clearly established federal law erroneously or incorrectly.
20 Rather, that application must also be unreasonable.” Id. at 411. A federal habeas court making
21 the “unreasonable application” inquiry should ask whether the state court’s application of clearly
22 established federal law was “objectively unreasonable.” Id. at 409.

23 Section 2254(d)(1) restricts the source of clearly established law to the Supreme Court’s
24 jurisprudence. “[C]learly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the
25 United States” refers to “the holdings, as opposed to the dicta, of [the Supreme] Court’s decisions
26 as of the time of the relevant state-court decision.” Williams, 529 U.S. at 412. “A federal court
27 may not overrule a state court for simply holding a view different from its own, when the
28

1 precedent from [the Supreme Court] is, at best, ambiguous.” Mitchell v. Esparza, 540 U.S. 12, 17
2 (2003).

3 Section 2254(d) applies to both unexplained and reasoned decisions issued by the state
4 court. “When a federal claim has been presented to a state court and the state court has denied
5 relief, it may be presumed that the state court adjudicated the claim on the merits in the absence of
6 any indication or state-law procedural principles to the contrary.” Harrington v. Richter, 131 S.
7 Ct. 770, 784–85 (2011) (one-sentence order denying habeas petition analyzed under section
8 2254(d)); Johnson v. Williams, 133 S. Ct. 1088, 1096 (2013) (order that discusses state law claim
9 but not federal claim rebuttably presumed to be rejection on the merits and therefore subject to
10 section 2254(d)).

11 **B. Petitioner’s Ineffective Assistance of Counsel Claims**

12 Petitioner alleges that he was deprived of effective assistance of counsel because of trial
13 counsel’s failure to impeach Rick and James with available evidence that would have undermined
14 their account that Petitioner intentionally shot Rick. Petitioner also alleges that he was deprived of
15 effective assistance of counsel when counsel appointed to prepare a new trial motion failed to
16 investigate and present the above claim in the trial court.

17 Petitioner’s claim that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to impeach Rick and James
18 with the conduct underlying their misdemeanor convictions was presented in both his appellate
19 brief, Docket No.12, Ex. 3 at 36–41,² and his state habeas petition, id., Ex. 4 at 25–30.³ In the
20 appellate proceedings, the state appellate court denied this claim in a reasoned decision. See
21 People v. McDaniel, 2012 WL 1898840. Therefore, in evaluating this claim, the Court examines
22 whether the state court decision was contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, federal law; or
23 resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the
24 evidence presented in the state court proceeding. 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The remaining claims were
25

26 ² For ease of reference, when citing to the Petitioner’s appellate brief, the Court uses the
27 pagination of the appellate brief.

28 ³ For ease of reference, when citing to the Petitioner’s state habeas petition, the Court uses the
pagination of the state habeas petition.

1 presented only in the state habeas petition and adjudicated on the merits by the California Court of
2 Appeal in a summary denial, Docket No. 12, Ex. 7, and the California Supreme Court denied the
3 petition for review, id., Ex. 9. Since the state court's decision was unaccompanied by an
4 explanation, the Court evaluates the remaining claims of ineffective assistance of counsel by
5 determining whether Petitioner has met his burden of showing that there was no reasonable basis
6 for the state court to deny relief. Harrington, 131 S. Ct. at 784.

7 1. Standard

8 Claims of ineffective assistance of counsel are examined under Strickland v. Washington,
9 466 U.S. 668 (1984). In order to prevail on a claim of ineffectiveness of counsel, the petitioner
10 must establish two factors. First, he must establish that counsel's performance was deficient, i.e.,
11 that it "amounted to incompetence under 'prevailing professional norms,' not whether it deviated
12 from best practices or most common custom." Harrington, 131 S. Ct. at 788 (citing Strickland,
13 466 U.S. at 690). "A court considering a claim of ineffective assistance must apply a 'strong
14 presumption' that counsel's representation was within the 'wide range' of reasonable professional
15 assistance." Id. at 787 (quoting Strickland, 466 U.S. at 689). Second, he must establish that he
16 was prejudiced by counsel's deficient performance, i.e., that "there is a reasonable probability that,
17 but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different."
18 Strickland, 466 U.S. at 694. A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine
19 confidence in the outcome. Id. Where the petitioner is challenging his conviction, the appropriate
20 question is "whether there is a reasonable probability that, absent the errors, the factfinder would
21 have had a reasonable doubt respecting guilt." Id. at 695. "The likelihood of a different result
22 must be substantial, not just conceivable." Harrington, 131 S. Ct. at 792 (citing Strickland, 466
23 U.S. at 693). It is unnecessary for a federal court considering an ineffective assistance of counsel
24 claim on habeas review to address the prejudice prong of the Strickland test if the petitioner cannot
25 establish incompetence under the first prong. Siripongs v. Calderon, 133 F.3d 732, 737 (9th Cir.
26 1998).

27 The standards of both 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d) and Strickland are "highly deferential and when
28 the two apply in tandem, review is doubly so." Harrington, 131 S. Ct. at 788 (internal quotation

marks and citations omitted). “[T]he question [under § 2254(d)] is not whether counsel’s actions were reasonable. The question is whether there is any reasonable argument that counsel satisfied Strickland’s deferential standard.” Id. The Strickland prejudice analysis is complete in itself and there is no need for an additional harmless error review under Brecht v. Abrahamson, 507 U.S. 619, 637 (1993). Avila v. Galaza, 297 F.3d 911, 918 n.7 (9th Cir. 2002).

2. Analysis

a) Ineffective assistance by trial counsel

Petitioner claims that he received ineffective assistance of counsel when trial counsel failed to impeach Rick and James O’Connor with the following available evidence: Rick’s earlier testimony at Cecil’s trial that he did not see the gun until he heard the muzzle flash; testimony or evidence of the specific conduct underlying Rick’s and James’s prior misdemeanor convictions; and Rick and James having motive to lie in order to obtain victim-witness funds for their medical bills. In his traverse, Petitioner appears to assert an additional claim regarding the failure to admit Rick’s 1990 conviction for indecent exposure. Docket No. 13 at 8. Since there is no allegation that Petitioner’s counsel failed to investigate methods of impeachment, the Court focuses on whether the failure to impeach constituted ineffective assistance of counsel. See, e.g., Reynoso v. Giurbino, 462 F.3d 1099, 1112 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing Tucker v. Ozmint, 350 F.3d 433, 444 (4th Cir. 2003)) (failure to investigate possible methods of impeaching a prosecution witness may constitute ineffective assistance of counsel).

(1) Rick’s testimony at Cecil’s trial about the shooting

Petitioner argues that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to impeach Rick with his prior testimony at Cecil’s trial regarding the shooting. According to Petitioner, Rick testified at Cecil’s trial that he did not see the gun until after he was shot and then “improved” on his testimony at Petitioner’s trial by claiming to have seen Petitioner draw the gun, raise his arm, and point the gun at him before firing it. Petitioner argues that impeaching Rick with his prior testimony would have undermined Rick’s credibility and supported the defense theory of the case that the gun discharged accidentally when Petitioner hit Rick with the gun.

Rick testified under oath at Cecil’s trial as follows:

1 Q: . . . So you were at the bottom of this step up?
2 A: Yes.
3 Q: Where was the [defendant]?
4 A: Standing on top of the step.
5 Q: Was he above you somewhat then? Was he standing above you?
6 A: Yes.
7 Q: What happened after you got hit?
8 A: I pushed it.
9 Q: And what happened after that?
10 A: He just went back in one step, and he took one step forward and shot me.
11 Q: How did you know it was him who shot you?
12 A: What do you mean, that was the only person I seen.
13 Q: Did you see a gun?
14 A: Not at that particular time, not until I seen the red flash when the trigger got pulled,
15 that's the only time I seen the gun.
16 Q: How much of the gun could you see, though, when you saw the flash.
17 A: Just the barrel, that's all I seen.
18 Docket No. 12, Ex. #4, Ex. 2.
19 At Petitioner's trial, Rick testified as follows:
20 Q: Okay. So you say that you approached the defendant. What happened next?
21 A: When I approached him, like I said, I was hit in the side of the head with a hard
22 object. I pushed him. He stepped forward and pulled the trigger.
23 Q: How close were you to him when you approached him, would you say?
24 A: Well, first we were face to face. I pushed him. And then he stepped forward and
25 shot me.
26 Q: At the time that he – well, when you first approached him, before any of this
27 occurred, how close were you?
28 A: 2 foot apart.
Q: Did you see a gun in his hand before he shot you?

United States District Court
Northern District of California

1 A: No.
2 Q: Did you see him raise his hand?
3 A: Yes, as he – yes.
4 Q: Would you describe to jury what you saw him do –
5 A: I just seen him –
6 Q: – with his hand.
7 A: I seen him raise his hand and shot me.
8 Q: Can you show the jury what it looked like to you?
9 A: How it was done?
10 Q: Yeah.
11 A: Like that. At a downward – at a downward projection.
12 Q: So for the record, you put your hand up and you turned your wrist to the side; is
13 that correct?
14 A: Yes.
15 Q: Is that exactly how you saw him do it?
16 A: Yes.
17 . . .
18 Q: So he shot you. At any point did you see a firearm?
19 A: I just seen the red flash coming out of the barrel.
20 Q: So you saw – did you see a barrel?
21 A: I just seen a red flash.

22 Docket No. 12, Ex. 2 (“RT”) at 366–70.

23 Petitioner has failed to meet his burden of showing that there was no reasonable basis for
24 the state court to deny relief. When read in context, Rick’s statement “I seen [Petitioner] raise his
25 hand and shot me” (RT at 369) is consistent with his testimony at Cecil’s trial. At Petitioner’s
26 trial, Rick described the following sequence of events: Rick approached Petitioner; Rick was hit in
27 the side of the head with a hard object, which Rick presumed was Petitioner hitting him with the
gun; Rick pushed Petitioner; and Petitioner stepped forward and shot Rick. Id. at 366. Rick’s
statement is in response to the prosecutor’s question, “Would you describe to the jury what you
saw him do . . . with his hand?” Rick’s testimony can reasonably be understood as two separate
statements: that he saw Petitioner raise his hand and that Petitioner shot him. Petitioner
mischaracterizes Rick’s testimony. Rick does not claim to have seen Petitioner draw the gun or

1 point the gun.

2 In addition, Rick stated twice that he did not see the gun before he was shot, consistent
3 with his testimony at Cecil's trial. RT at 369 and 370. At Cecil's trial, Rick testified as follows
4 about whether he saw the gun:

5 Q: Did you see a gun?

6 A: Not at that particular time, not until I seen the red flash when the trigger got pulled,
that's the only time I seen the gun.

7 Q: How much of the gun could you see, though, when you saw the flash.

8 A: Just the barrel, that's all I seen.

9

10 Q: Do you remember when you first saw the gun come out?

11 A: When I first seen it, I was seeing a flash.

12 Docket No. 12, Ex. 4, Ex. 2.

13 Rick's responses to similar questioning at Petitioner's trial were consistent:

14 Q: Did you see a gun in his hand before he shot you?

15 A: No.

16

17 Q: So he shot you. At any point did you see a firearm?

18 A: I just seen the red flash coming out of the barrel.

19 Q: So you saw – did you see a barrel?

20 A: I just seen a red flash.

21 RT at 369, 370. Given the similarity and overall consistency of Rick's testimony, trial counsel's
22 failure to impeach Rick with his prior testimony at Cecil's trial did not constitute ineffective
23 assistance of counsel as defined by Strickland.

24 Nor does the record support a finding that there was a reasonable probability that Petitioner
25 would have received a different verdict if trial counsel had impeached Rick with his prior
26 testimony. It is unclear that Rick's credibility would have been undermined by the presentation of
27 his prior testimony since the prior testimony was generally consistent with his trial testimony. In
28 addition, evidence was presented that it was highly unlikely that the gun would have accidentally

1 discharged. RT at 61, 62. A reasonable argument can be made that counsel satisfied Strickland's
2 deferential standard. See, e.g., Harrington, 131 S. Ct. at 788. This claim is denied.

3 (2) Rick's and James's prior misdemeanor convictions

4 Petitioner argues that trial counsel's failure to cross-examine Rick and James regarding the
5 conduct underlying their misdemeanor convictions constituted ineffective assistance. Petitioner
6 further argues that trial counsel was ineffective because he misunderstood the law regarding
7 whether witnesses could be impeached with conduct underlying their misdemeanor convictions,
8 and because he failed to object and insist on the admission of the underlying conduct.

9 Trial counsel sought to admit evidence of prior crimes committed by Rick to show
10 evidence of Rick's propensity towards violence, RT at 335, and for impeachment purposes, id. at
11 337–38. On cross-examination, Rick admitted to the following convictions: a 2004 conviction for
12 violation of court order (Cal. Penal Code § 273.6); a 2005 conviction for misdemeanor battery
13 (Cal. Penal Code § 242); and a 2009 conviction for assault against a domestic partner (Cal. Penal
14 Code § 243(E)(1)). Id. at 387. On redirect, Rick testified that each of the prior convictions had
15 been misdemeanors and that the assault upon a domestic partner had occurred after he had been
16 shot by Petitioner. Id. at 388. Petitioner argues that "Rick's past conduct involving displaying his
17 bare posterior at others as well as contacting his ex-wife in violation of a court protective order
18 would have impeached the credibility of his account of the shooting, because the conduct
19 demonstrates a base moral character that resorts to aggressive confrontation contrary to [Rick's]
20 testimony." Doc. #1-1 at 32.

21 Trial counsel sought to admit evidence of prior crimes of moral turpitude committed by
22 James for impeachment purposes. On cross-examination, James admitted to the following
23 convictions: a 2001 conviction for burglary (Cal. Penal Code § 459) and a 2002 conviction for
24 possession of stolen property (Cal. Penal Code § 496(A)). RT at 314. On redirect, James testified
25 that these convictions were for misdemeanors committed seven or eight years earlier. Id. at 315.
26 Petitioner argues that "[e]vidence of James's past conduct involving possession of stolen property
27 and entering a structure with intent to steal or commit another felony demonstrates dishonesty and
28 readiness to do evil to others." Doc. #1-1 at 31–32.

Petitioner raised a version of this claim in his post-trial Marsden motion. Petitioner argued that trial counsel had been ineffective in 24 different ways, including failing to investigate Rick's domestic violence conviction. RT at 1374. At the Marsden hearing, trial counsel testified that he felt that he had adequately brought out Rick's criminal history, *id.* at 1400, and that he had not attempted to bring out the underlying conduct because he was satisfied with the jury instruction on the issue,⁴ *id.* at 1417–18.

Petitioner raised this argument in full in his appellate brief and his state habeas petition. The state appellate court denied this claim in a reasoned decision in the appellate proceeding:

II. The Failure of the Trial Court to Admit Evidence of the Acts Associated with the Prior Misdemeanor Convictions.

We move to defendant's claim that the trial court erred by limiting the impeachment evidence to the "fact" of the prior misdemeanor convictions, rather than admitting evidence of the "specific conduct perpetrated by the witness." The court ruled that defense counsel could question James "about the nature" of the two convictions, the dates, the code sections violated and "the description." As for Rick's prior convictions, the court obtained a stipulation that he suffered a misdemeanor conviction for battery in violation of section 242 in Lake County in 2005. Impeachment evidence of Rick's other two prior convictions — for violation of a domestic restraining order and assault on a domestic partner — was admitted without discussion or explanation of the nature of the evidence or inquiry permitted. During Rick's testimony he admitted a 2004 misdemeanor conviction of violation of a court order and a 2009 conviction for assault of a domestic partner.

Defendant complains that he was "entitled to introduce evidence of Rick's and James's conduct that resulted in their misdemeanor convictions." He points out that the critical issue in the case revolved around the jury's consideration of the defense theory — predicated in great measure on defendant's statements to the police — that the shooting was in self-defense and the result of an accidental discharge of the gun balanced against the testimony of Rick, James, and Patrick that described both the provocation preceding the shooting and the nature of the shooting itself. The prosecution presented "no evidence that corroborated Rick's and James's testimony about the provocation or the shooting." Thus, defendant asserts that the credibility of Rick and James "was of crucial importance to the prosecutor's case." He claims that "the exclusion of specific facts of prior

⁴ The jury was instructed, pursuant to CALCRIM No. 316, "If you find that a witness has committed a crime or other misconduct, you may consider that fact in evaluating the credibility of the witness's testimony. The fact that a witness may have committed a crime or other misconduct does not necessarily destroy or impair a witness's credibility. It is up to you to decide the weight of that fact and whether that fact makes the witness less believable." RT at 1271 and CT at 912.

1 dishonest conduct by Rick and James left the jury with an imbalanced view of their
 2 credibility,” and “gave the prosecution an unfair advantage” in the assessment of
 3 their credibility.

4 In accordance with Wheeler, supra, 4 Cal.4th 284, 293–295, specific prior acts
 5 of misdemeanor conduct bearing on a witness’s veracity may be used as
 6 impeachment evidence. (See also People v. Chavez, supra, 84 Cal.App.4th 25, 28.)
 7 The fact of misdemeanor conviction alone, however, is not relevant to a witness’s
 8 credibility; instead, “a witness’s prior convictions are relevant for impeachment, if
 9 at all, only insofar as they prove criminal conduct from which the factfinder could
 10 infer a character inconsistent with honesty and veracity.” (Wheeler, supra, at p.
 11 299; see also People v. Lopez, supra, 129 Cal.App.4th 1508, 1522.)²

12 FN 2: The court in Wheeler rejected the argument that misdemeanor
 13 convictions are admissible under the business or official records exceptions
 14 to the hearsay rule (Evid. Code, §§ 1271, 1280), because such a record is
 15 “competent only to prove the act it records,” not “that the witness
 16 committed the underlying criminal conduct.” (Wheeler, supra, 4 Cal.4th
 17 284, 300, fn. 13; see also People v. Duran (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 1448,
 18 1459–1460.) The court also noted that the Legislature was not precluded
 19 from creating a hearsay exception that would allow the use of misdemeanor
 20 convictions for impeachment in criminal trials. (Wheeler, supra, at p. 300,
 21 fn. 14.) The Legislature responded. Evidence Code section 452.5,
 22 subdivision (b), enacted in 1996, now provides: “An official record of
 23 conviction certified in accordance with subdivision (a) of Section 1530 is
 24 admissible pursuant to Section 1280 to prove the commission, attempted
 25 commission, or solicitation of a criminal offense, prior conviction, service
 26 of a prison term, or other act, condition, or event recorded by the record.”
 27 This section “creates a hearsay exception allowing admission of qualifying
 28 court records to prove not only the fact of conviction, but also that the
 offense reflected in the record occurred.” (People v. Duran, supra, at p.
 1460; see also People v. Wesson (2006) 138 Cal.App.4th 959, 967–968.)

20 A. The Lack of an Objection by Defendant

21 As both defendant and the Attorney General point out, the defense made no
 22 objection at trial to the limited admission of the impeachment evidence. In fact,
 23 defense counsel neither specifically sought admission of evidence of the conduct
 24 underlying the prior convictions nor challenged the court’s admission of only the
 25 fact of the misdemeanor convictions to impeach the witnesses. The lack of a timely
 26 objection or specific request to admit misconduct evidence by defendant both
 27 compromises his right to consideration of the issue on appeal and impacts our
 28 review of the trial court’s evidentiary ruling.

29 A challenge to the admission of evidence must be made at trial or is considered
 30 forfeited on appeal. (See People v. Jablonski (2006) 37 Cal.4th 774, 823; People v.
Fauber (1992) 2 Cal.4th 792, 831.) “Under Evidence Code section 353,
 31 subdivision (a), a judgment can be reversed because of an erroneous admission of
 32 evidence only if the record contains an objection both “timely made and so stated

as to make clear the specific ground of the objection” or motion. [Citation.] If a defendant fails to make a timely objection on the precise ground asserted on appeal, the error is not cognizable on appeal.” (People v. Polk (2010) 190 Cal.App.4th 1183, 1194; see also People v. Lewis (2008) 43 Cal.4th 415, 503.) ““While no particular form of objection is required [citation], the objection must be made in such a way as to alert the trial court to the nature of the anticipated evidence and the basis on which exclusion is sought, and to afford the People an opportunity to establish its admissibility.’ [Citation.]” (People v. Holt (1997) 15 Cal.4th 619, 666–667; see also People v. Doolin (2009) 45 Cal.4th 390, 438.) Here, defense counsel’s presentation of impeachment evidence and failure to object to the ultimate limitation on the admission of the evidence to the prior misdemeanor convictions themselves did not alert the trial court to the basis of the challenge in this appeal.

Recognizing the impediment of forfeiture, defendant asserts that his counsel’s failure to object and urge the admission of the conduct evidence constituted ineffective assistance of counsel. The principles that govern defendant’s claim of “constitutionally inadequate representation are settled.” (In re Lucas (2004) 33 Cal.4th 682, 721.) “To establish a claim of inadequate assistance, a defendant must show counsel’s representation was ‘deficient’ in that it ‘fell below an objective standard of reasonableness … under prevailing professional norms.’ [Citations.] In addition, a defendant is required to show he or she was prejudiced by counsel’s deficient representation. [Citations.] In determining prejudice, we inquire whether there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s deficiencies, the result would have been more favorable to the defendant.” (People v. Frye, supra, 18 Cal.4th 894, 979, citing Strickland v. Washington (1984) 466 U.S. 668, 687–688.) “A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome.” (People v. Williams (1997) 16 Cal.4th 153, 215; see also In re Jones (1996) 13 Cal.4th 552, 561.)

Further, a judgment will be reversed “on the ground of inadequate counsel ‘only if the record on appeal affirmatively discloses that counsel had no rational tactical purpose for his act or omission.’ [Citations.]” (People v. Frye, supra, 18 Cal.4th 894, 980.) “To prevail, defendant must overcome the strong presumption that counsel’s actions were sound trial strategy under the circumstances prevailing at trial.” (People v. Freeman (1994) 8 Cal.4th 450, 498.) The ““courts should not second-guess reasonable, if difficult, tactical decisions in the harsh light of hindsight.’ [Citation.]” (People v. Brodit (1998) 61 Cal.App.4th 1312, 1335–1336.) “Where the record contains no explanation for the challenged representation, we will reject an ineffective assistance claim unless counsel was asked to explain his performance and failed to provide an explanation, or unless there simply could be no satisfactory explanation.” (People v. King (2010) 183 Cal.App.4th 1281, 1299; see also People v. Mitcham (1992) 1 Cal.4th 1027, 1058; People v. Rios (1992) 9 Cal.App.4th 692, 704.) ““To sustain a claim of inadequate representation by reason of failure to call a witness, there must be a showing from which it can be determined whether the testimony of the alleged additional defense witness was material, necessary, or admissible, or that defense counsel did not exercise proper judgment in failing to call him.”” (In re Noday (1981) 125 Cal.App.3d 507, 522, quoting People v. Hill (1969) 70 Cal.2d 678, 690–691.)

1 “Because the appellate record ordinarily does not show the reasons for defense
2 counsel’s actions or omissions, a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel should
3 generally be made in a petition for writ of habeas corpus, not on appeal.’
4 [Citation.]” (People v. Lucero (2000) 23 Cal.4th 692, 728–729.)

5 We proceed to examine the propriety of the admission of the misdemeanor
6 conduct evidence both to address the issue on the merits and to resolve defendant’s
7 associated claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. (People v. Valli (2010) 187
8 Cal.App.4th 786, 802; People v. Reyes (2008) 165 Cal.App.4th 426, 433–434.)

9 B. The Admissibility of Misdemeanor Conduct Evidence

10 Evidence of the past misdemeanor conduct of Rick and James evincing moral
11 turpitude was admissible for impeachment, subject to the trial court’s discretion to
12 exclude the evidence under Evidence Code section 352. (Wheeler, supra, 4 Cal.4th
13 284, 295; People v. Duran, supra, 97 Cal.App.4th 1448, 1459–1460.) With a
14 specific request or objection by the defense, the trial court would have at least been
15 required to entertain discretion to admit the conduct evidence. (Clark, supra, 52
16 Cal.4th 856, 932–933; People v. Cadogan (2009) 173 Cal.App.4th 1502, 1514–
17 1515.)

18 Without a request by defendant to admit the underlying conduct evidence or an
19 offer of proof of its content, we do not know what the underlying conduct was,
20 whether or what extent it would have been probative on the witnesses’ veracity, the
21 degree of prejudice associated with the witnesses’ misdemeanor conduct, how
22 defendant would have attempted to prove it, or whether he even could have
23 ultimately done so. (See People v. Chatman (2006) 38 Cal.4th 344, 373.) We are
24 also presented with the difficulty of assessing the correctness of a ruling the trial
25 court was never asked to make. (Ibid.)

26 Even if we proceed on the assumption that the misdemeanor conduct evidence
27 was admissible, however, we do not find that prejudicial error or ineffective
28 assistance of counsel occurred. First, the trial court, having admitted the evidence
of the convictions themselves, may have justifiably determined that the additional
conduct evidence would have entailed undue prejudice and consumption of time,
without probative value to the impeachment effort of the defense. On the record
before us, no basis has been presented to conclude that excluding the conduct
evidence would have been an abuse of the court’s broad discretion. (See People v.
Chatman, supra, 38 Cal.4th 344, 374.)

29 More importantly, no prejudice to the defense resulted from the omission of
30 the misdemeanor conduct evidence. The misdemeanor convictions themselves
31 effectively accomplished the impeachment of the witnesses sought by the defense.
32 The additional impeachment value of the conduct evidence was negligible in
33 relation to the misdemeanor convictions already admitted. Although we agree with
34 defendant that the jury’s evaluation of the credibility of Rick and James was a
35 critical factor at trial, we are convinced the jury would not have received a
36 significantly different impression of their veracity even if the conduct evidence had
37 been admitted. (People v. Whisenhunt, supra, 44 Cal.4th 174, 207–208.) And as

we have noted, the defense otherwise thoroughly engaged in impeachment of the witnesses at trial. Finally, the evidence of defendant's commission of attempted voluntary manslaughter was quite strong, whereas the theories of self-defense and accidental shooting offered by the defendant were correspondingly weak. We conclude that counsel's failure to obtain admission of the misdemeanor conduct evidence to impeach the witnesses was harmless under the reasonable probability test of People v. Watson (1956) 46 Cal.2d 818, 836, or under the beyond a reasonable doubt test of Chapman v. California (1967) 386 U.S. 18, 23–24. (People v. Hartsch (2010) 49 Cal.4th 472, 497–498; People v. Guerra (2006) 37 Cal.4th 1067, 1144–1145; People v. Robinson (2005) 37 Cal.4th 592, 628; People v. Feaster (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 1084, 1094.)³ It follows that defense counsel's failure to seek admission of the impeachment evidence was not prejudicial. (People v. Myers (2007) 148 Cal.App.4th 546, 554.)⁴

FN 3: We observe that “the Strickland ‘reasonable probability’ standard applies to the evaluation of a Sixth Amendment claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, even when defense counsel’s alleged error involves the failure to preserve the defendant’s federal constitutional rights.” (People v. Mesa (2006) 144 Cal.App.4th 1000, 1008–1009.)

FN 4: Defendant has presented several additional claims of incompetence of counsel in a related petition for writ of habeas corpus, A133603, which we have reviewed. We deny the petition by separate order filed this date.

People v. McDaniel, 2012 WL 1898840, at *6–*8.

Petitioner has failed to show that that the state court decision was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, federal law. Petitioner has not shown that trial counsel’s representation fell below an objective standard of reasonableness. See Strickland, 466 U.S. at 688. Trial counsel called into doubt Rick’s and James’s credibility in various ways. Through cross-examination, trial counsel established that Rick and James had misdemeanor convictions and the jury instruction specified misdemeanor convictions could be used to judge their credibility. RT at 314 and 387. Trial counsel also established that Rick and James had been drinking earlier that day and that both men had instigated and/or escalated the confrontation. Id. at 290, 396 and 446. Trial also elicited testimony from witnesses that Rick was possibly racist. Id. at 400. There is a “‘strong presumption’ that [trial] counsel’s attention to certain issues to the exclusion of others reflects trial tactics rather than ‘sheer neglect.’” Harrington, 131 S. Ct. at 790; see also Cullen v. Pinholster, 131 S. Ct. 1388, 1407 (2011) (“But Strickland specifically commands that a court ‘must indulge [the] strong presumption’ that counsel ‘made all significant decisions in the exercise

1 of reasonable professional judgment””) (alteration in original).

2 In addition, the state appellate court’s conclusion that Petitioner was not prejudiced by the
3 failure to admit additional impeachment evidence was not an unreasonable determination of the
4 facts in light of the evidence presented in the trial court proceeding. There was significant
5 evidence of Petitioner’s guilt outside of Rick’s and James’s testimony. Petitioner confessed to
6 shooting Rick; a gun matching the description given by various witnesses was found in a yard
7 adjacent to the path which witnesses stated Petitioner took as he fled the scene of the shooting; an
8 expert witness testified that guns are unlikely to fire accidentally; Petitioner pistol-whipped Rick
9 seconds after Rick arrived at Jill’s house implying Petitioner had a violent nature; and besides Jill,
10 no one else confirmed Petitioner’s account that Rick and James had weapons in their hands. This
11 claim is denied.

12 (3) Request made by Rick and James for compensation from the victim-
13 witness fund

14 Petitioner argues that trial counsel should have impeached Rick and James with whether
15 they sought compensation from the restitution fund run by the California Victim Compensation
16 and Government Claims Board. Pursuant to section 13950 of California Government Code, crime
17 victims may seek compensation “for the pecuniary losses they suffer as a direct result of criminal
18 acts.” Cal. Gov’t Code § 13950(a). Compensation will be denied if the victim “knowingly and
19 willingly participated in the commission of the crime that resulted in the . . . loss” or if the victim
20 fails to “cooperate reasonably with a law enforcement agency in the apprehension and conviction
21 of a criminal committing the crime.” Cal. Gov’t Code § 13956(a) and (b). Petitioner argues that
22 applying for victim-witness funds motivated Rick and James to lie and fashion their testimony in a
23 manner that would ensure Petitioner’s conviction and that minimized their responsibility for
24 instigating the fight that led to the shooting. Petitioner argues that trial counsel had no tactical
25 reason to not impeach Rick and James with the evidence that they had sought victim-witness
26 funds.

27 Petitioner raised this argument in his post-trial Marsden hearing, and the trial court
28 questioned trial counsel, Mr. Conwell, as follows:

1 The Court: . . . Mr. McDaniel claims that the O'Connors lied on the stand for Victim
2 of Violent Crime money. That you should have cross-examined them about
3 Victim of Violent Crimes money because that would be a motive for them
4 to lie.

5 Mr. Conwell: I – I just didn't think that was credible.

6 The Court: Didn't think what was credible.

7 Mr. Conwell: I didn't think a cross-examination going into him making up statements
8 regarding medical costs of a gunshot wound to the chest would be a
9 valuable area of cross-examination.

10 The Court: Well, first of all, the Victims of Crime – Violent Crime money you feel
11 were used for medical expenses?

12 Mr. Conwell: That would be my guess. And I didn't get into discovery regarding how
13 much he received or the money he received. But in order to go into that I
14 would imagine that one of the areas of victim restitution is for the damage
15 costs. And here I would imagine that you have a great deal of medical costs
16 regarding the gunshot wound, which would lend heavy emphasis to the
17 gunshot wound. I didn't think that would help.

18 RT at 1418. Trial counsel had a strategic consideration for declining to cross-examine Rick and
19 James regarding the victim-witness funds. His decision appears reasonable under the
20 circumstances. Dr. Gerald McCallum had already testified for the prosecution about Rick's
21 gunshot wound, emphasizing how the trajectory of the bullet was near vital organs, that Rick had
22 trouble breathing and required a chest intubation, and that the gunshot was nearly fatal. Id. at 270,
23 272–73. Additional testimony about the gunshot wound could have further emphasized Rick's
24 victim status and the violent nature of the shooting which would have run counter to the defense's
25 attempt to emphasize Rick's combative nature. In addition, trial counsel employed other methods
26 of attacking the credibility of Rick's and James's version of the shooting. Trial counsel elicited
27 testimony from witnesses that Rick and James had consumed alcohol consumption that day, id. at
28 384, 396, 1002; that Rick and James instigated the confrontation that resulted in the shooting and
ran onto Jill's property, id. at 387, 432–33, 447, 982, 985–86, 1004–05, 1015; that Jill tried to stop
Rick and James from coming onto her property, id. at 428, 429; that Rick and James chose to
personally confront Petitioner rather than call the police, id. at 394; and that Rick and James
rushed at Petitioner, id. at 432–33. Given these circumstances, trial counsel's tactical decision to

not cross-examine Rick and James regarding victim-witness funds deserves deference. Tactical decisions of trial counsel deserve deference when: (1) counsel in fact bases trial conduct on strategic considerations; (2) counsel makes an informed decision based upon investigation; and (3) the decision appears reasonable under the circumstances. See Sanders v. Ratelle, 21 F.3d 1446, 1456 (9th Cir. 1994). A difference of opinion as to trial tactics does not constitute denial of effective assistance. See United States v. Mayo, 646 F.2d 369, 375 (9th Cir. 1981). This claim is denied.

(4) Rick's 1990 conviction for indecent exposure

In his traverse, Petitioner argues an additional claim that was not raised in the instant petition. Petitioner argues that the trial court erred and counsel was ineffective when Rick's 1990 conviction for indecent exposure was not admitted. Docket No. 13 at 8, 17-19.

To the extent that Petitioner claims that counsel was ineffective for failing to seek admission of this prior conviction, this claim is denied as unexhausted. Prisoners in state custody who wish to challenge collaterally in federal habeas proceedings either the fact or length of their confinement are first required to exhaust state judicial remedies, either on direct appeal or through collateral proceedings, by presenting the highest state court available with a fair opportunity to rule on the merits of each and every claim they seek to raise in federal court. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b), (c); Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S. 509, 515–16 (1982). Petitioner did not raise this claim in either his appellate brief or his habeas petition. It is not sufficient to raise the facts supporting this claim; rather, “the constitutional claim . . . inherent in those facts” must be brought to the attention of the state court. See Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S. 270, 277 (1971). Moreover, the record indicates that trial counsel did seek admission of the indecent exposure conviction. RT at 339–42, 348–49, and 351–52.

To the extent that Petitioner is arguing that the trial court erred in refusing to admit the indecent exposure conviction, the state appellate court denied the claim as follows:

Defendant argues that the trial court erred by limiting defense impeachment evidence. Evidence of misdemeanor convictions suffered by James and Rick was offered by the defense to impeach the witnesses: James's conviction of burglary in 2001 and possession of stolen property in 2002; and Rick's convictions of indecent

1 exposure in 1990, violation of a domestic restraining order in 2004, battery in 2005,
 2 disturbing the peace in 2008, and assault on a domestic partner in 2009. The court
 3 granted the defense request to impeach James with the fact and nature of both of his
 4 prior misdemeanor convictions, but not the conduct associated with them. The
 5 court excluded the proffered evidence of Rick's misdemeanor convictions for
 6 indecent exposure and disturbing the peace, but admitted the fact of his remaining
 7 convictions as impeachment evidence.

8 Defendant presents two contentions related to the exclusion of evidence
 9 offered to impeach James and Rick. First, he complains that the court "abused its
 10 discretion in excluding the indecent exposure incident." Second, he argues that the
 11 court erred by admitting "the mere fact of prior convictions for misdemeanors," and
 12 excluding "evidence of the specific conduct" by Rick and James that resulted in the
 13 convictions. Defendant maintains that the court's limitation on defense
 14 impeachment evidence deprived him of the opportunity to "show the jury that these
 15 witness were likely dishonest and morally lax," in violation of his "right to
 16 confrontation, cross-examination and due process." He submits that the limitation
 17 placed on the ability of the defense to "properly confront and cross-examine these
 18 two key witnesses prejudiced his right to a fair trial," and requires reversal.

19 We begin our inquiry with recognition of the fundamental constitutional
 20 premise that, "[T]he right of confrontation and cross-examination is an essential
 21 and fundamental requirement for the kind of fair trial which is this country's
 22 constitutional goal. Indeed, ... to deprive an accused of the right to cross-examine
 23 the witnesses against him is a denial of the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of
 24 due process of law.' [Citation.]" (People v. Brown (2003) 31 Cal.4th 518, 538.)
 25 Further, a defendant in a criminal case must have an opportunity to present a
 26 complete defense to the charges against him. (People v. Adams (2004) 115
 27 Cal.App.4th 243, 253–254; People v. Sixto (1993) 17 Cal.App.4th 374, 398–399.)
 28 "'Few rights are more fundamental than that of an accused to present witnesses in
 his own defense. [Citations.] [But i]n the exercise of this right, the accused, as is
 required of the State, must comply with established rules of procedure and evidence
 designed to assure both fairness and reliability in the ascertainment of guilt and
 innocence.' [Citation.]" (People v. Ayala (2000) 23 Cal.4th 225, 269.) The rights
 to confront witnesses and to present exculpatory evidence are not absolute and have
 limitations. (Taylor v. Illinois (1988) 484 U.S. 400, 410; People v. Brown, *supra*,
 at p. 538; People v. Jackson (1993) 15 Cal.App.4th 1197, 1203.)

29 The right of cross-examination "includes exploration of bias." (People v.
 30 Greenberger (1997) 58 Cal.App.4th 298, 349; see also People v. Box (2000) 23
 31 Cal.4th 1153, 1203.) "'Evidence showing a witness's bias or prejudice or which
 32 goes to his credibility, veracity or motive may be elicited during cross-
 33 examination.' [Citation.]" (People v. Carpenter (1999) 21 Cal.4th 1016, 1054.)
 34 "'[A] criminal defendant states a violation of the Confrontation Clause by showing
 35 that he was prohibited from engaging in otherwise appropriate cross-examination
 36 designed to show a prototypical form of bias on the part of the witness, and
 37 thereby, "to expose to the jury the facts from which jurors ... could appropriately
 38 draw inferences relating to the reliability of the witness.'" [Citations.]" (People v.
Frye (1998) 18 Cal.4th 894, 946.) Confrontation clause questions arise where

1 restrictions imposed by the trial court effectively ““emasculate the right of cross-
 2 examination itself.”” (Delaware v. Fensterer (1985) 474 U.S. 15, 19, quoting
 3 Smith v. Illinois (1968) 390 U.S. 129, 131.) ““It is the essence of a fair trial that
 4 reasonable latitude be given the cross-examiner, even though he is unable to state
 5 to the court what facts a reasonable cross-examination might develop.”” (Alvarado
 6 v. Superior Court (2000) 23 Cal.4th 1121, 1139, citing Alford v. United States
 7 (1931) 282 U.S. 687, 691–693.)

8 The “right of confrontation is not absolute, however [citations], ‘and may, in
 9 appropriate cases, bow to accommodate other legitimate interests in the criminal
 10 trial process.’ [Citation.]” (Alvarado v. Superior Court, supra, 23 Cal.4th 1121,
 11 1138–1139; see also People v. Stritzinger (1983) 34 Cal.3d 505, 515; People v.
 12 Harris (1985) 165 Cal.App.3d 1246, 1257.) “[T]rial judges retain wide latitude
 13 insofar as the Confrontation Clause is concerned to impose reasonable limits on
 14 such cross-examination based on concerns about, among other things, harassment,
 15 prejudice, confusion of the issues, the witness’ safety, or interrogation that is
 16 repetitive or only marginally relevant. ’ [Citations.] Exclusion of impeaching
 17 evidence on collateral matters which has only slight probative value on the issue of
 18 veracity does not infringe on the defendant’s right of confrontation.” (People v.
 19 Greenberger, supra, 58 Cal.App.4th 298, 350; see also Delaware v. Van Arsdall
 20 (1986) 475 U.S. 673, 679; People v. Cooper (1991) 53 Cal.3d 771, 817; People v.
 21 Harris (1989) 47 Cal.3d 1047, 1091.) Ordinarily, proper application of the
 22 statutory rules of evidence does not impermissibly infringe upon a defendant’s due
 23 process rights. (See People v. Lucas (1995) 12 Cal.4th 415, 464; People v. Fudge
 24 (1994) 7 Cal.4th 1075, 1102–1103; People v. Hawthorne (1992) 4 Cal.4th 43, 58.)
 25 “In particular, notwithstanding the confrontation clause, a trial court may restrict
 26 cross-examination of an adverse witness on the grounds stated in Evidence Code
 27 section 352.” (People v. Quartermain (1997) 16 Cal.4th 600, 623.)

28 “The confrontation clause ‘guarantees an opportunity for effective cross-
 1 examination, not cross-examination that is effective in whatever way, and to
 2 whatever extent, the defense might wish.’ [Citations.]” (People v. Clair (1992) 2
 3 Cal.4th 629, 656, fn. 3; see also People v. Cooper, supra, 53 Cal.3d 771, 817.)
 4 “Thus, unless the defendant can show that the prohibited cross-examination would
 5 have produced “a significantly different impression of [the witnesses’] credibility”
 6 [citation], the trial court’s exercise of its discretion in this regard does not violate
 7 the Sixth Amendment.” [Citation.]” (People v. Hillhouse (2002) 27 Cal.4th 469,
 8 494; see also People v. Brown, supra, 31 Cal.4th 518, 545–546.)

23 I. The Exclusion of the Indecent Exposure Conviction.

24 The trial court excluded the impeachment evidence of Rick’s indecent
 25 exposure conviction offered by the defense on grounds that it was more prejudicial
 26 than probative. The court particularly focused on the remoteness of the 1990
 27 conviction, the potential for prejudicial impact on the jury, and the lack of
 28 probative value to challenge the witness’s credibility. Defendant argues that the
 exclusion of the prior conviction to impeach Rick was an abuse of the court’s
 discretion.

1 In People v. Wheeler (1992) 4 Cal.4th 284, 295–297 (Wheeler), the California
 2 Supreme Court “determined that a person can be impeached in a criminal case by
 3 evidence of prior misdemeanor conduct that involves moral turpitude.” (People v.
 4 Lopez (2005) 129 Cal.App.4th 1508, 1522.) “Past criminal conduct involving
 5 moral turpitude that has some logical bearing on the veracity of a witness in a
 6 criminal proceeding is admissible to impeach” a witness. (People v. Harris (2005)
 7 37 Cal.4th 310, 337.) “[T]he admissibility of any past misconduct for
 8 impeachment is limited at the outset by the relevance requirement of moral
 9 turpitude. Beyond this, the latitude [Evidence Code] section 352 allows for
 10 exclusion of impeachment evidence in individual cases is broad.’ [Citations.]”
 11 (People v. Clark (2011) 52 Cal.4th 856, 931 (Clark).)

12 Evidence of an indecent exposure conviction has the requisite moral turpitude
 13 to qualify for admission to impeach the testimony of a witness. The “requirement
 14 of lewdness, which is needed for a conviction of indecent exposure in California,
 15 supplies the assurance that a conviction for indecent exposure is one which
 16 necessarily involves moral turpitude.” (People v. Ballard (1993) 13 Cal.App.4th
 17 687, 696.)

18 Nevertheless, a “trial court may restrict defense cross-examination of an
 19 adverse witness on the grounds stated in Evidence Code section 352.” (People v.
 20 Whisenhunt (2008) 44 Cal.4th 174, 207.) “When determining whether to admit a
 21 prior conviction for impeachment purposes, the court should consider, among other
 22 factors, whether it reflects on the witness’s honesty or veracity, whether it is near or
 23 remote in time, whether it is for the same or similar conduct as the charged offense,
 24 and what effect its admission would have on the defendant’s decision to testify.”
 25 (Clark, supra, 52 Cal.4th 856, 931.)

26 Review of a trial court’s exclusion of impeachment evidence “pursuant to
 27 Evidence Code section 352 is subject to abuse of discretion analysis. [Citations.]
 28 ‘The weighing process under section 352 depends upon the trial court’s
 consideration of the unique facts and issues of each case, rather than upon
 mechanically automatic rules.... [Citation.]’ (People v. Greenberger, supra, 58
 Cal.App.4th 298, 352.) “The determination whether a defendant has been denied
 the right of confrontation is focused on the individual witness. The standard for
 determining if a confrontation clause violation has occurred is whether a reasonable
 jury might have received a significantly different impression of the witness’s
 credibility had the defendant been permitted to pursue his proposed line of cross-
 examination.” (Id. at p. 350.) We find error only if the trial court’s decision
 exceeded the bounds of reason. (People v. Funes (1994) 23 Cal.App.4th 1506,
 1519.) “Because the court’s discretion to admit or exclude impeachment evidence
 ‘is as broad as necessary to deal with the great variety of factual situations in which
 the issue arises’ [citation], a reviewing court ordinarily will uphold the trial court’s
 exercise of discretion [citations].” (Clark, supra, 52 Cal.4th 856, 932.)

29 While commission of an indecent exposure offense may evince some moral
 30 turpitude, in the present case the probative value of the proffered evidence to
 31 impeach the witness was minimal. First, the California Supreme Court “has
 32 recognized that evidence of misconduct not amounting to a felony is less probative

of immoral character than is a prior felony conviction.” (Clark, supra, 52 Cal.4th 856, 933.) In addition, the nature of the particular indecent exposure offense committed by Rick was far from egregious or indicative of dishonesty or a ““general readiness to do evil”” from which a readiness to lie may be inferred. (People v. Castro (1985) 38 Cal.3d 301, 314; People v. Rivera (2003) 107 Cal.App.4th 1374, 1379–1380; People v. Chavez (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 25, 28.) When queried by the trial court, Rick disclosed that the offense consisted of “moon[ing] someone.” The prior conviction was also quite remote, having occurred nearly 20 years before trial, thus having even less probative value to prove the witness’s present credibility.

Defense counsel was permitted to attack Rick’s credibility with other prior convictions for violation of a domestic restraining order, battery, and assault on a domestic partner, offenses that were both much more recent and more indicative of his dishonesty and willingness to lie. Further, during cross-examination the defense was otherwise afforded the opportunity to thoroughly explore other factors that adversely affected Rick’s credibility: inconsistencies between his testimony at trial and prior statements; the discrepancies between his description of the incident and those of other witnesses; his provocative behavior during the incident; and his ingestion of alcohol. Even without the indecent exposure evidence, the witness was not in the least left with a false aura of veracity. (People v. Hill (1995) 34 Cal.App.4th 727, 739.) We are persuaded that the jury would not have received a significantly different impression of Rick’s credibility even if the excluded evidence had been admitted. (People v. Whisenhunt, supra, 44 Cal.4th 174, 208.) And finally, evidence of the indecent exposure evidence would have evoked emotional bias against the witness and entailed undue consumption of time on a collateral matter that offered inconsequential probative value to the defense. We conclude that the trial court did not abuse its discretion by excluding the evidence of the prior indecent exposure conviction.

People v. McDaniel, 2012 WL 1898840, at *4–*6.

A review of the record indicates that Rick appeared at trial and was subjected to a thorough cross-examination, which attacked his credibility and his version of the confrontation and shooting. Even if the indecent exposure conviction was relevant, there were other legitimate interests outweighing Petitioner’s interest in presenting the evidence. In addition, the evidence that was presented provided the jury with sufficient information to assess the credibility of the witness. See United States v. Beardslee, 197 F.3d 378, 383 (9th Cir. 1999) (to determine whether a criminal defendant’s Sixth Amendment right of confrontation has been violated by the exclusion of evidence on cross-examination, a court must inquire whether: “(1) the excluded evidence was relevant; (2) there were other legitimate interests outweighing the defendant’s interests in

1 presenting the evidence; and (3) the exclusion of evidence left the jury with sufficient information
2 to assess the credibility of the witness”). “Generally speaking, the Confrontation Clause
3 guarantees an *opportunity* for effective cross-examination, not cross-examination that is effective
4 in whatever way, and to whatever extent, the defense might wish.” Delaware v. Fensterer, 474
5 U.S. 15, 20, (1985). Accordingly, the Court concludes that the state court’s decision rejecting this
6 claim was not contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, nor
7 was it an unreasonable determination of, the facts in light of the evidence presented. 28 U.S.C. §
8 2254(d)(1), (2). Petitioner is not entitled to habeas relief on this claim.

9 b) Ineffective assistance by counsel appointed to prepare a new trial motion

10 Petitioner claims that he received ineffective assistance of counsel when counsel appointed
11 to prepare a new trial motion, Komnith Moth, failed to investigate, research, and present the above
12 claims of ineffective assistance to the trial court. Petitioner argues that Mr. Moth’s failure to
13 present the above claims in the motion for a new trial prejudiced him by denying him an
14 evidentiary hearing regarding these claims.

15 Petitioner has failed to meet his burden of showing that there was no reasonable basis for
16 the state court to deny relief. The record shows that Mr. Moth’s choices were reasonable and
17 satisfied Strickland’s deferential standard. See Babbitt v. Calderon, 151 F.3d 1170, 1173 (9th Cir.
18 1998). Mr. Moth reviewed all the discovery in the case to prepare the new trial motion. RT at
19 1496. He also sought and obtained a continuance to investigate additional grounds raised by
20 Petitioner at the initial hearing on the new trial motion. Id. at 1495. In the new trial motion, Mr.
21 Moth included all the grounds that he thought were appropriate. Id. The new trial motion set
22 forth five grounds justifying a new trial,⁵ including three instances of ineffective assistance of
23 counsel.⁶ CT at 1164–80. Mr. Moth’s failure to include specific arguments favored by Petitioner

24
25 ⁵ The new trial motion asserted the following five grounds justifying a new trial: (1) juror hearing
inadmissible evidence; (2) trial court error for failing to admit a prior conviction; (3) trial court
error for prohibiting a self-defense argument; (4) ineffective assistance of counsel; and (5)
prosecutorial misconduct for misstating the law. CT at 1164–79.

26
27 ⁶ The new trial motion asserted the following instances of ineffective assistance of counsel: (1)
failure to impeach Rick’s son, Patrick, with his inconsistent statements to Deputies Samples and

1 does not constitute ineffective assistance of counsel. See, e.g., Mayo, 646 F.2d at 375. “The law
2 does not require counsel to raise every available nonfrivolous defense.” Knowles v. Mirzayance,
3 556 U.S. 111, 127 (2009). The record supports the “‘strong presumption’ that counsel ‘made all
4 significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment.’” Cullen, 131 S. Ct. at
5 1407.

6 Moreover, even if Mr. Moth’s performance had been deficient, Petitioner fails to show that
7 he suffered actual prejudice from Mr. Moth’s failure to include the above arguments in the new
8 trial motion. As discussed above, trial counsel’s failure to impeach Rick with his prior statements
9 regarding the shooting, to impeach Rick and James with the conduct underlying their convictions,
10 and to cross-examine Rick and James regarding their application for victim-witness funds did not
11 constitute ineffective assistance of counsel. There is no indication that the trial court would have
12 granted a new trial or called for an evidentiary hearing if Mr. Moth had included the above issues
13 in his new trial motion. This claim is denied.

14 C. Certificate of Appealability

15 The federal rules governing habeas cases brought by state prisoners require a district court
16 that issues an order denying a habeas petition to either grant or deny therein a certificate of
17 appealability. See Rules Governing § 2254 Case, Rule 11(a). A judge shall grant a certificate of
18 appealability “only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional
19 right,” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2), and the certificate must indicate which issues satisfy this standard.
20 Id. § 2253(c)(3). “Where a district court has rejected the constitutional claims on the merits, the
21 showing required to satisfy § 2253(c) is straightforward: [t]he petitioner must demonstrate that
22 reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable
23 or wrong.” Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Here, Petitioner has not made such a
24 showing, and, accordingly, a certificate of appealability will be denied.

25
26
27 Dunia as to how many shots he heard; (2) failure to adequately cross-examine Patrick with his
28 inability to identify Petitioner from a photo line-up on the night of the shooting; and (3) failure to
impeach Rick with his testimony at an earlier trial that he went over to Jill’s house to “take care of
it.” CT at 1170–76.

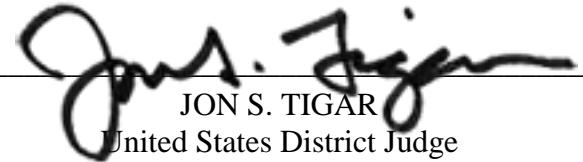
1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the reasons stated above, the petition for a writ of habeas corpus is DENIED, and a
3 certificate of appealability is DENIED.

4 The Clerk shall enter judgment in favor of Respondent and close the file.

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6 Dated: February 9, 2015

7 
8 JON S. TIGAR
9 United States District Judge